

PUSH MOSES PROBE IN COUNCIL TODAY

Daily Worker

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Japanese Report New Bikini Blast

TOKYO, May 28.—The U. S. apparently exploded another nuclear device today at the mid-Pacific Bikini test ground, the Japan Central Meteorological Observatory reported.

(The Defense Department in Washington said it had no information about any new nuclear explosion in the Bikini area. A spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission also said he had no such information. Military forces in the Pacific area would not comment.)

Observatory scientists said they based their report on earth tremors and atmospheric shock waves that almost duplicated those registered during the recent explosion of a hydrogen bomb.

The observatory estimated the time of the explosion at 3 a.m.—6 a.m. Bikini time and 2 p.m. EDT Sunday.

The U. S. had announced only two nuclear explosions in the current test series that is to continue to August. Two were observed by American newsmen. Newsmen were excluded from the rest of the series.

POSTSCRIPT TO HIROSHIMA



SHE DIED a stranger, in a strange land. Tokomo Nakabayshi was her name. She was 25. Three times doctors in a hospital here tried surgery to cure her of her burns and scars. The third time, her heart failed. In Hiroshima surely, there must be men and women who mourn her passing and think back to the atom bomb that blighted her young life and brought it to its early end. Will Tokomo Nakabayshi be mourned among us, too?

4 VIEWPOINTS CLASH AND STRIKE SPARKS

By ALAN MAX

In a scene that recalled the 1930's, spokesmen for differing viewpoints on the left shared a common platform Sunday night in Carnegie Hall.

More than 2,000 persons expressed their approval for one or

another point made by the speakers. An atmosphere which combined good humor and sharp differences seemed to pervade both platform and audience.

The forum was sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist organization, to demonstrate that the cause of civil rights require that Communist as well as others views must be heard. The title of the forum was "America's Road to Democracy and World Peace." Speakers were Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party; Norman Thomas, many-time Socialist Party candidate for President, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the Negro scholar and historian, and the Rev. A. J. Muste, secretary emeritus of the Fellowship.

Roger N. Baldwin, former director of the American Civil Liberties Union and now chairman of the International League for the Rights of Man, was moderator. He was introduced by Dr. Charles R. Lawrence, Jr., national chairman of the Fellowship.

While the formal presentations by the speakers held the close attention of the audience, it was when the speakers challenged one another and answered questions from the audience that the place crackled with excitement. This centered mainly around the question of whether it was possible to have a united front with the Communists.

Thomas started out by denying the possibility of such a united front now but ended by leaving the door open.

Rev. Muste, who himself asked for a "demonstration of deeds" before a "demonstration of words" be-

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High Court Reaffirms Slochower Decision

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The U. S. Supreme Court refused today to reconsider its April 9 ruling which barred New York City from summarily discharging school teachers who invoke the Fifth Amendment.

Peter Campbell Brown, corporation counsel, had asked the high court to reconsider its decision.

The suit, which challenged the constitutionality of New York City's charter, involved the dismissal of Harry Slochower, Professor of German and Literature at Brooklyn College. Slochower had refused to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee about his political affiliations.

In response to Brown's petition the court today did strike out one sentence from its April 9 opinion. It referred to Slochower's ignor-

ance that his claim of the privilege would mean his automatic discharge. The brief order added that "the comment was in no wise controlling of our decision."

A Brooklyn College spokesman said last week no order for Slochower's reinstatement has been received yet. He referred reporters to a previous statement that the professor will be reinstated and then suspended on the "broad professional ground that untruthfulness and perjury are conduct unbecoming a member of a college staff."

Minority leader Stanley Isaacs of the City Council said yesterday he would press today in the Council for action on his resolution to appoint a committee to investigate Park Commissioner Robert Moses' powers and the Tavern-on-the-Green situation.

Isaacs' resolution has been pending before the Rules Committee for about two weeks. Isaacs said he would ask Majority Leader Sharky to instruct the Rules Committee to meet and take up the resolution.

After Moses' return from a vacation in Spain Saturday, Mayor Wagner stated he found nothing wrong with the financial arrangement made by Moses with the night and luncheon club concession at W. 67 St. in Central Park, but he said there was a question whether the law governing such arrangements with park concessions should be altered.

Isaacs said he wanted a Council committee to determine "if this is correct."

Isaacs has also introduced a res-

olution calling on the Mayor to stop the construction of a parking lot for Tavern-on-the-Green after mothers appealed to the Councilman in their effort to save a grassy, tree-planted area of the park from such conversion.

When the mothers obtained a temporary court injunction Isaacs announced he would introduce a new resolution calling for an investigation on whether Moses bypassed the Board of Estimate and other city bodies.

The parking lot is a part of a rebuilding and expansion program nearing completion by the Tavern-on-the-Green, for which the concession is advancing the funds. Under Moses' arrangement, how-

ever, the city would reimburse the concessionaire by canceling rents in the amount of construction costs.

Robert Moses Has No Room for Mrs. Matias

By MILLY SALWEN

Mrs. Alpedio Matias has a problem, and she's not so sure Robert Moses is the man to handle it. Her apartment, in the brownstone house at 139 W. 61 St., is due to be razed, according to Moses' ambitious plans for Lincoln Square, and there'll be no room for her in Moses' "city within a city."

The \$150 million project would include a hotel, shopping centers, office buildings, Fordham University's Manhattan campus, and a new home for the Metropolitan Opera . . . room for nearly everything, in fact, except Mrs. Mathias and the other 7,000 tenants in the 18-block area.

Mrs. Mathias, whose 64th birthday was last Sunday, now pays \$50 a month rent for a three-room apartment, "a nice big front room, a bedroom and kitchen." Her husband is a laundry worker at Roosevelt Hospital, "and you know laundries—they don't pay very much."

Her husband clears a take-home average of \$50 a week. Under the Moses project, outlined in a glossy brochure released yesterday, three rooms will rent at an average of \$142.50.

Looking at newspaper reports of the \$47.50 to be charged per room, Mrs. Mathias sighed and said, "Now how can anybody afford that? If I was ten years younger, I could work in a hotel, and make some money . . . but now," she

She looked up from the stoop to the curtained windows. "I'm in this house 27 years," she said. "Where would I go?"

THE ONLY TROUBLE

Next door at 137, Ernest Romero rested in the doorway, catching a little sun. A retired hotel elevator operator, he lives alone now in a room, he rents for \$7 a week. Half his \$85 pension now goes for rent. He lifted an eyebrow at mention of the Moses project . . . "Nice, very nice." He said it spiced with irony. "The only trouble, we'll have to get out from here."

He waved a hand toward the bustling street. "They're friends—everybody's my friend . . . I don't feel so good."

As for the new rents in the area, "nobody can pay that . . . not the poor people. The poor people's gonna be down." He aimed a shrug toward the building behind him. "All of them, they're factory workers, they make boxes, work the leather. They make maybe \$50, \$55 a week." Settling back against the doorway, he lifted his head

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Moses' Heart Bleeds, But Not for Tenants

By ABNER BERRY

Commissioner of Parks Robert Moses cannot plead innocent or ignorant to the ugly facts about the Manhattan Title I site and its developers which are spread on the public record:

ITEM: On Oct. 5, 1955, Moses himself testified before the House Banking Subcommittee: "His (Title I project developer) natural tend-

ency is not to take buildings down while he can get rent from them."

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ADDRESS OF FREE PRESS COMM.

The Emergency Committee for a Free Press has set up headquarters at 575 Sixth Ave., corner 16 St., Room 301.

Send or bring all contributions there to keep The Worker going. Robert Dunn is treasurer

Families Massacred in Algeria

Here is the second and concluding portion of an eyewitness account of what's happening in Algeria. The author was correspondent for the French Communist newspaper *L'Humanite*. The entire issue of the paper carrying this article was banned for printing it.

By ROBERT LAMBOTTE
PARIS

(Conclusion)

RECENTLY I saw a family from the Kabila Mountains which had just turned up from the Soummam Valley, which is much in the news just now. They came, like so many others, to seek refuge in Algiers with their relations.

This is by no means an isolated case: in recent months over 40,000 refugees have come to the Algiers shanty town.

This family used to live in the little village of Zoubla. On April 19, troops surrounded the hamlet, investigating the murder of an informer. All the men were herded into the mosque. Two of them screamed for hours as they were beaten up by the investigators. However, no information was gotten out of them.

Seven hostages were then

picked out. Seven men between 40 and 50—among them the Bouadouk brothers, Sadek and Areski, who had 13 children between them. They were shot in front of their relatives. As an example....

One man was saved. Just as the soldiers were going to shoot him, his wife threw herself at the officer, tugged at his sleeve and cried out:

"If you want to kill him, kill me and the children first! If my husband is taken from us, what is to become of us? It's better to take us all."

The officer tried to kick her away, but she held on all the tighter. She repeated her plea. At last the husband was taken out of the ranks of the hostages, his life having only been saved through the whim, the hesitation of an officer.

After the soldiers left, two dwellings in the village were in flames. The villagers buried their dead, and fled leaving everything behind them.

IT'S IMPOSSIBLE at the moment to make a precise appraisal of this atrocious repression. Military activities alone fill up three pages of the daily newspapers.

But there is not a word about the summary shootings, about the round-ups, the bursts of fire through the doors of the Arab dwellings.

There was no word, for example, about Farrah Mezaachi being murdered in his shack in the Elazekri douar, in the mixed Ain M'Lila community, about 9 o'clock on April 17, just as he was having a meal. His 20-year-old wife, Derzougakila, was then raped by four soldiers and slashed to pieces with a knife.

Since the suppression of the newspaper "Algiers Republican," the colonial multi-millionaires—the Borgeauds, the Blachettes and others—control the whole of the Algerian Press. For months they have maintained a systematic campaign to sow alarm and despondency among the European population.

The idea is to make them believe that the end of the colonial system would be just as much of a danger to the postman as to the big landlord with 6,000 acres.

The events of Feb. 6, and the hostile reception given to Guy Mollet, the Prime Minister were the result of this non-stop alarmist campaign.

It would have been easy to

have put a stop to this campaign within a few days. For, after all is said and done, it is patently obvious that the advocates of total war against the Arab population—those who fear the loss of their ill-gotten privileges—are a mere handful and in no sense can they claim to speak for those whom they call "The Algerian French."

But when Lacoste, the Socialist Minister-Resident, said he did not want to have two fronts on his hands, the "extremists" applauded. When there is talk of "pacification" first and reform afterwards, they applaud again.

I HAVE seen several influential Socialist representatives this week. Socialists are gravely disturbed. They see that the "extremists" express satisfaction with the Government statements, particularly with the statements of Lacoste.

They tell me: "Here the Governors-General develop quickly." Lacoste took it upon himself to go to Constantine to pay ostentatious tribute to Dupuch, prefect of Constantine, who bore a heavy responsibility for the repression there, and to thank him for what he had done.

It's quite another thing when

Socialist or Radical delegations attempt—with scant success—to put forward their point of view on the absolute necessity for an immediate cease-fire and for negotiations.

Certain Socialist civil servants who do not hold with this policy of force, have told me in confidence that they expected any moment to be put in a plane and sent back to France, and given another, even a higher post—the main thing being to get rid of them.

This is not unfounded fear because already there has been the case of a Socialist in the Civil Service, who chaired a meeting in Algiers addressed by Hernu. The extremists broke up this meeting, but action was taken against this Socialist who refused to condone total war.

I spoke to a militant Socialist, an Arab provincial official, who asked me not to divulge his name. He has always been a Socialist and still is. But he told me:

"My position is untenable. My people come to me and say: 'As a Socialist you are responsible for Lacoste's policy,' and they tell me of the ghastly repression against families."

Captured Nazi Documents Bare Ties to British, U. S. Politicos

LONDON, May 28.—A captured German document published yesterday by the British Government said a German spy attended the "Cliveden Set" dinners given by Lord and Lady Asor, and reported his findings to Adolph Hitler. The document named the spy as Adam von Trott zu Solz, a young German who won the invitation through his Rhodes scholar connections in which he knew the Astors.

ITALY HOLDING TWO-DAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

ROME, May 28.—Voting continued today in the two-day nationwide municipal elections in Italy as approximately 25 million men and women went to the polls.

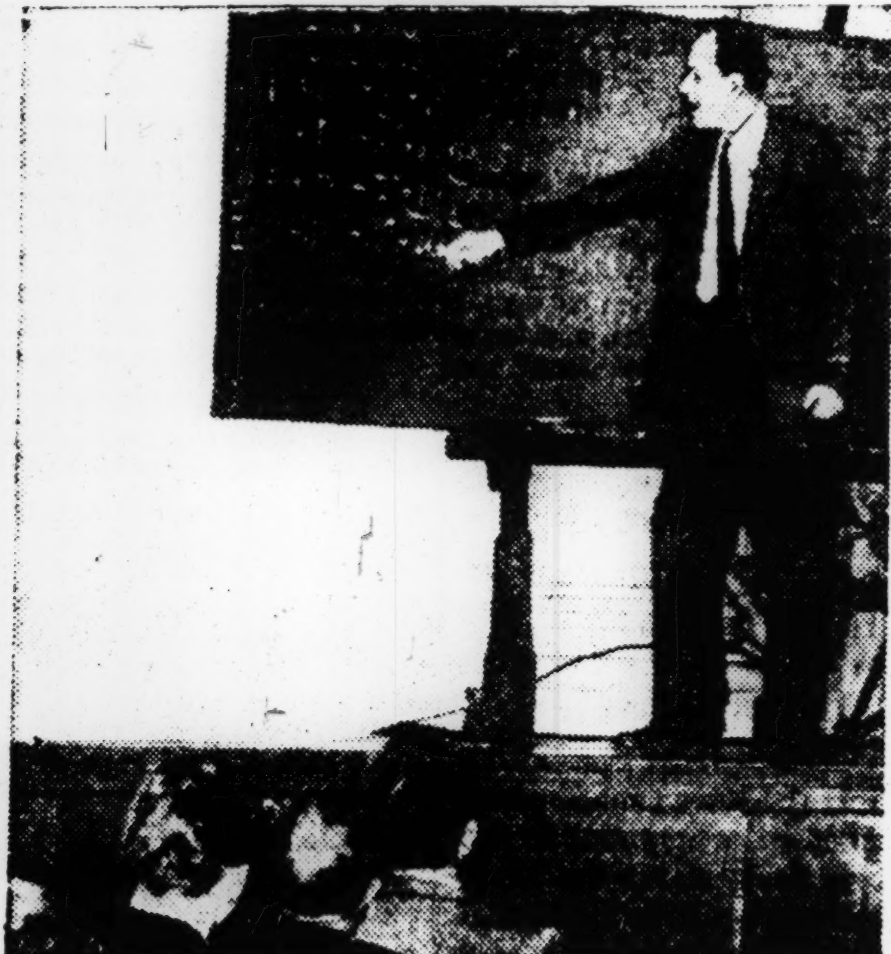
Local officials were elected in 7,151 communes (districts) but final results will not be known until tomorrow afternoon.

Early reports said the Communists lost votes while their allies, the Socialist Party headed by Pietro Nenni, gained. According to the same reports, the right wing socialists—the Social Democrats,

led by Saragat—gained votes, but still trailed far behind the Socialists and Communists, who apparently retained the support of a majority of the working-class voters.

The Christian Democratic Party, which is the dominant government party, was holding its previous support, according to early reports. However, it was emphasized that all early reports were based on a small percentage of the total votes and did not necessarily indicate a firm trend.

AMERICAN SCIENTIST IN MOSCOW



DR. ROBERT E. MARSHAK of the University of Rochester, New York, addresses the High Energy Physics Conference in the Soviet capital. He is one of 14 U. S. scientists attending the All-Union Congress on high energy particles. The American scientists have been quoted as impressed by Soviet advances in planning large-scale program for nuclear energy research for peacetime use.

Trott, ordered to find out what the British were thinking in the late 1930s when Hitler was on the rise, talked for several hours with the Astors' guests at a dinner attended by Lord Halifax, then foreign secretary; Lord Lothian, later British ambassador to Washington, and some 30 others.

The document said Trott spent three hours expounding the German view and that he received a sympathetic hearing from Lord Astor, though Lady Astor was "aggressive and mocking."

It said Trott outlined Hitler's views to Lord Lothian who "gave a turn to the conversation of the highest interest to us."

The spy reported that Lothian proposed Hitler give Bohemia and Moravia their independence which would "have a revolutionary effect on British opinion and Hitler would be at one blow disarm his bitterest enemies abroad."

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The State Department has released captured German documents stating that a "well-known Republican Congressman" collaborated with Nazi propagandists in 1940 to build up isolationist influence at the GOP convention.

The documents did not name the Congressman. They also referred to a need for funds totaling over \$30,000 to help finance the Congressman's activities.

One message from the German Embassy in Washington to the Nazi Foreign Ministry in Berlin referred to the Republican Congressman as a sponsor of a "Keep America Out of War" newspaper ad. A footnote by State Department historians said, "Such an advertisement appeared in the N. Y. Times for June 25, 1940."

The ad appeared over the signature of a "Keep Out of War" committee headed by Hamilton Fish, then a Republican Congressman from New York.

Fish, now in retirement here, said he recalled the ad but he denied he ever "collaborated" with German embassy propaganda officials.

Hold 522 of 4,480 Seized In French Raid on Casbah

ALGIERS, May 28.—French authorities announced today they were holding for questioning 522 of the 4,480 Algerians they seized Sunday in a gigantic raid on the Casbah.

The raid was carried out by 6,000 troops armed with tommy guns and heavy machine guns and by 1,500 police and gendarmes. They moved into the Casbah and screened 50,000 Arabs and 6,000 Europeans in a search for arms and propaganda.

They said they captured rifles and pistols, grenades, boxes of plastic for gasoline bombs, stores of gasoline and knives, army, customs and police uniforms, a machine gun, medical supplies, 10,000 Army Liberation badges and forged official stamps.

A helicopter hovered overhead to prevent roof-top escapes.

CANADIAN BUSINESSMAN DESCRIBES VISIT TO CHINA

Canadian businessman Marshall A. Johnson of Vancouver, B. C., has just arrived in Peking on a trade mission for the East-West Export Import Co. In the following dispatch written for United Press he tells of seeing "brand new America-manufactured machines" which have reached China despite the trade embargo.

By MARSHALL A. JOHNSON

(Written for United Press)

PEKING, May 28 (UP).—Our company has been appointed by 14 different Canadian companies, including some of the largest manufacturers, to open up negotiations with the various Chinese Government corporations with a view to securing firm enquiries and wherever possible firm orders for Canadian commodities.

Since my arrival in China and the opening of negotiations I am more than ever convinced that my visit here will result in the commodity exchange between Canada and China of a value exceeding several hundred million dollars during the next 12 to 18 months. Firm inquiries which I have been supplied range from medicine to paper manufacturing machinery.

Firm contract agreements have already been reached with three different Government corporations.

From my observations of the tremendous development projects that are now under way, the vast potential of the Chinese market is completely unimaginable.

In connection with import and export licenses, there is no restriction on the importing of Chinese goods into Canada. In fact China is classed by the Canadian customs authorities as most favored nation by reason of a treaty signed in 1946.

As regards to export restrictions, these can shortly be considered as history because here in Peking I have seen with my own eyes brand new American-manufactured machines in use which have found their way into China despite all embargo lists.

NO UNIONS AT BUFFALO RETAIL WAGE HEARING

BUFFALO, May 28.—Labor was conspicuous by its absence today when the State Retail Wage Board held its first of five hearings on minimum wage rates for some 600,000 retail employees in New York State.

Spokesmen for nine employers showed up and testified at the State Office Building, where the wage board, appointed by State Labor Commissioner Isador Lubin held a two-hour session.

A puzzled spokesman for the

nine-member board said notices had been sent out to all unions in Buffalo, Niagara, Jamestown and elsewhere in Western New York.

Remaining public hearings are scheduled for Binghamton June 4, Syracuse June 19, Albany June 20 and New York City June 21.

The board, which includes labor, employers and the public, will propose changes in state wage standards for retail workers. Present minimums run from 65 to 75 cents.



JOSEPH SHIPLEY, 18, gets a polio vaccine shot from Dr. Ludwig Lederer after exposure to live virus. The airline employee was loading a vial containing virus aboard a plane at National Airport, Washington, D.C., was rushed to doctor when it was learned the vial had broken.

Telegraphers Here Vote Strike Power

By a 9 to 1 vote, members of the American Communications Association, employed by the Western Union Telegraph Co. in New York, have voted to strike unless a settlement is reached on a new agreement, Joseph P. Selly, president of the union, announced yesterday.

The present two-year contract terminates at midnight Thursday. The AFL-CIO Commercial Telegraphers Union, whose contract covering all Western Union workers elsewhere throughout the U. S. terminates at the same time, is conducting a strike vote.

The latest company offer to ACA is for a two-year contract, 10 cents an hour across-the-board increase effective June 1, for all employees except walking and bicycle messengers, the equivalent of 7 cents

an hour per employee for revision of rates and classifications effective June 1, 1957, and a 5 cents an hour increase in vehicle allowances of motor messengers.

The ACA negotiating committee stated:

"In the light of the company's unprecedented profits and its failure to make any concessions on the work week, job security, holidays, vacations, health, welfare and pension benefits, as well as its inadequate wage proposal, we must be prepared for any eventuality."

ALABAMA SUPREME COURT VOIDS WITCHHUNT TRIAL

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 28.—The Alabama State Court of Appeals has reversed the first conviction under the state's Communist Registration Law. It involved Matthew Knox, 66-year-old Birmingham Negro janitor and ex-coal miner, who got a two-year jail term because local cops found Communist literature in his home. Defense attorney Arthur Shores argued that the law is unconstitutional and denies free speech.

The high court did not rule on the constitutionality of the law, but threw out the conviction on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

The law provides for a \$5,000 fine on any "Communist" who fails to register with the Department of Public Safety within five days after moving to Alabama, plus jail terms up to five years.

Sales Drop Brings Rubber Layoffs

AKRON, O., May 28.—Rubber companies, reporting unsold tires up more than 5,000,000 over a year ago, announced heavy layoffs yesterday, blaming the slump in auto production.

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. announced 775 of its workers will be laid off at its plants here and in Memphis. B. F. Goodrich laid off 140 workers and last Friday. The Goodyear Co. announced it had already laid off some workers in earlier weeks this month.

The latest inventory of the Rubber Manufacturers Association shows 18,096,416 tires unsold—an all-time high. These were the first publicly announced layoffs in the rubber field.

Steel Wage Talks Open; Major Demands Submitted

PITTSBURGH, May 28.—The United Steelworkers handed "major economic demands" to the U. S. Steel Corp. today at the opening session of industrywide contract negotiations. The chief negotiators for both sides expressed hope for a speedy settlement well ahead of the July 1 strike deadline on contracts covering 650,000 workers in the basic steel industry.

U. S. Steel, the nation's No. 1 producer, as usual led off the talks which eventually will be extended to 172 basic steel and iron ore producers employing more than half of the USW's 1,200,000 members.

The union's principal goals are a "substantial" wage increase, 52-weeks of supplemental unemployment pay, premium pay for week-end work, an expanded health insurance program wholly financed by employers. The USW included a union shop in its list of 23 proposals for contracts expiring at midnight June 30.

The bargaining talks opened with steel industry production still near capacity levels at about 96 percent but with many firms facing declining demand due to automobile industry cutbacks in orders for the third quarter starting June 1.

John A. Stevens, vice president of the U. S. Steel Corp., went into his first session with USW president David J. McDonald after stating that he "realized the impact" will also affect the nation.

McDonald expressed the USW's "sincere desire to complete the negotiations as expeditiously as possible."

Iron Local in Birmingham Quits AFL-CIO

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 28.—Employees of the Butler Manufacturing Co. here have quit the International Association of Bridge Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers (AFL-CIO) and formed the Seven Fabricating and Steelworkers, Inc.

About 130 of 167 workers backed the switch. A spokesman denied segregation was the issue but gave no other reason.

Elmer B. Brock, of the Southern Aircraft Workers, Inc., which is battling the United Auto Workers among 6,000 workers at Hayes Aircraft Co. here, has boasted of helping the Butler secessionists. Brock's speech was entitled "Behind the Plot to Sovietize the South."

Togliatti Has Talk with Tito

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 28.—Italian Communist Party secretary Palmiro Togliatti arrived here today to confer with President Tito before the Yugoslav leader leaves for Moscow talks later this week.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR SANTANGELO FORMED

The formation of an Independent Citizens' Committee for the election of Alfred E. Santangelo to Congress in the 18th Congressional District was announced yesterday. Charles Poletti, former Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York, was named chairman. Among those serving on the committee are Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, theologian; Morris Iushe-witz, secretary-treasurer of the New York CIO Council; Judge Dorothy Kenyon, chairman of New York City Americans for Democratic Action (ADA); Marshall Field; Senator Julius Archibald, and Matthew Guinan, a leader of the Transport Workers Union.

"Independent leaders, community organizations and trade unions," the committee stated yesterday, "were instrumental in preventing the designation by the

Democratic Party of the incumbent, James C. Donovan. The second successful step to have a liberal and sympathetic Congressman representing the 18th Congressional District will come when Sen. Santangelo, the Democratic Party's designee, wins the June 3 primary.

"Ordinarily support for Santangelo from the liberal Democratic organizations, the liberal leaders and the liberal community would be sufficient to assure Mr. Donovan's retirement. However, the united effort to defeat Donovan is split and threatened by the candidacy of Casper Citron.

"We therefore again call upon Casper Citron to withdraw from this contest and in the true interest of liberal and democratic government to join with us in support of Sen. Santangelo."

DETROIT EVICTION CASES SEEN RISING TO 40,000

DETROIT, May 28.—Howard Pyle, special assistant to President Eisenhower, should take a trip away from the swank and plush lobbies of the Statler Hotel down to the office of Wayne County Circuit Court Commissioner Tom Pasieczny. Then let him repeat his remark that "the right to suffer is one of the joys of a free economy!"

Pyle, the "White House assistant in charge of charm," made his crack about "the right to suffer" to a Republican money-raising shindig here two weeks ago.

Commissioner Pasieczny can let Pyle in on just what real suffering means.

Last year some 20,121 eviction cases passed through the courts here. Pasieczny says this year it will be closer to 40,000.

Mayor Albert E. Cobo, Pyle's pal and Republican candidate for Governor, and the City Housing Commission have a cash register

for a heart, says Commissioner Pasieczny. Two weeks ago the city's housing commission charged nearly 1,000 tenants of public housing units with non-payment of rent.

The court has been able to stave off evictions by getting the private landlords to accept part payments of rent. "We are trying to get the city to accept the same part payment plan as private landlords do," Pasieczny said.

The lines of debt ridden workers appearing in rent cases and land contract cases are jamming the courts here.

Pasieczny said: "I've never seen anything like it, the crowds we are getting in court recently."

He told of a worker who had four garnishments a week on his wages and when the sharks got through with him there was nothing left but seven months to feed.

Cobo's trimming of the welfare budget has brought a crisis on welfare, where 125 a day are being added to rolls. The department is asking for over a million dollars to last out till the end of June. Meanwhile to "live" within its budget the department squeezes out of giving aid to those who need it.

Pasieczny said that most of the families who appear before him now have had their homes, cars, appliances, furniture repossessed by finance companies.

There is no joy in that kind of suffering.

Passport Witchhunt Hearing Postponed

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Chairman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa) today postponed a meeting of his House Committee on Un-American Activities which was called to question Paul Robeson and other witnesses on passport irregularities. The meeting was put off until June 12.

Walter said he had to attend a funeral tomorrow in Philadelphia.

Store Union Leader Cites Bright Prospects

By HERBERT SICNER

The "changing atmosphere and new conditions" in the U.S.A. and in the world make it possible for District 65, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, AFL-CIO, to tackle "the biggest, most ambitious project" in its history—a massive organizing and wage campaign in the metropolitan area.

This prospect emerges in the keynote address delivered to the recent convention of the 35,000-member District 65, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union by its president, David Livingston. The speech, heard by 1,000 shop stewards and rank-and-file local officers, is made public in the current issue of the RWDSU Record.

Some \$2,000,000 will be put into a giant organizing drive in department stores and in other retail and wholesale shops.

"The objective of this drive would be to secure an average 60 to 65 percent (approximately \$40 per week) improvement in our wages over the next four years or so."

The far-reaching program was adopted unanimously by the convention held May 11-13.

Livingston declared that "on a world scale, war has become unthinkable," and maintained that the contest between the U.S.A. and Soviet Union would be in economic, moral, cultural and spiritual advancement. Therefore, the U.S.A. "needs to be" prosperous, free and democratic, and the struggle for these principles is "the highest form of patriotism."

Referring to the country's general prosperity and to the huge profits of the distributive employers, Livingston emphasized that the workers "are not sharing in the good times." Wages average \$65 among the Dist. 65 members, with thousands still earning under \$60 weekly. Manufacturing workers now average about \$80. By 1960, with their high degree of unionization, these workers may reach the \$95 to \$100 a week average, it was indicated.

The goal of Dist. 65 is to raise its wages in the

next four to five years to the level of the organized manufacturing workers, and for this, Livingston said, the half-organized industries under Dist. 65 jurisdiction in New York will have to be unionized.

New York must lead the way, he added, "to complete organization of our industries the country over."

Livingston pointed out that Dist. 65 enjoys "unparalleled prestige" in the AFL-CIO. "Gone are the days of isolation for us," he declared.

"We need democracy and we need prosperity. A great depression, a revived McCarthyism, or a world constantly on the brink of war and full of fears and hysteria, prejudice and suspicion would dash our hopes. . . . Further, a labor movement 'wrecked by division or unable to move to organize . . . would enormously increase our difficulties'."

Therefore, he said, the union would do "everything we can" for peace, democracy, civil rights, and prosperity, and to strengthen the labor movement.

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

What Was Said
By Khrushchev?

BROOKLYN
Editor, Daily Worker:
There have been conflicting reports from the Soviet Union regarding the responsibility of Stalin in failing to heed warnings about the impending Hitler invasion of the Soviet Union. It has been reported that Khrushchev's speech to the closed session of the 20th congress gave the true facts about this matter as well as many other facts. In my opinion the rank and file as the world working class are entitled to know the contents of Khrushchev's speech.
H. Y.

A Housewife
Who Left

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:
I can only write personally. Perhaps it means more this way. After about 12 years in the Young Communist League and in the Communist Party, I came to a decision that had been brewing for a while. It was a lonely feeling, this break from the movement but I did it. I knew that I was not afraid to stay. I was just tired of being bossed around and tired of having demands made on me in terms and time, without ever being asked what I could give. It was as though a person could not be trusted to want to do his utmost.

Any objection to this bureaucratic state of affairs was always answered with preaching and insults.

I was quite happy to do what was asked of me and always took my young children with me doing neighborhood work of various sorts. But it was never enough, and I never felt that anyone in the leadership of my neighborhood had any respect for the efforts of women like myself. Pride in the work of the housewife was never appreciated or understood.

Even women leaders seemed a little contemptuous of the desire of man and wife to spend quiet times at home with just each other and their children. This was "bourgeois." But people who are constantly running away from their homes and children for "more important" things begin to look outlandish to their neighbors. Even here I think sectarianism is demonstrated. In any case, the average person will not put up with this style of life. And not from lack of understanding, but the contrary.

When I felt that I must free myself from these pressures, I knew that I'd seem like a coward, but I decided to depend on the conscience that I developed

in the Party to see me through. I was a subject of slander, gossip and such speculation that I can only wonder at it. But some good Party members proved good friends.

I know this has happened to others. A little old-fashioned kindness to people will always be fashionable. A recognition that people can be chased away more easily than recruited, would be in order. But where do we go from here? Can these same leaders really face their old habits and smug attitudes? If they can, they shall be men and women indeed.

A person worth his salt can only be held when his rights are not challenged and when he is respected and even loved. A. B.

Bring Discussion
To the Streets

BRONX
Editor, Daily Worker:
First, three rousing cheers for instituting "Speak Your Piece." It is the best thing that happened on the Daily Worker in the more than two decades that I have ceaselessly been reading it, except for the institution of the Sport Page.

The letters have on the whole been excellent, showing the high level of political understanding of your readers, particularly Sid Resnick on the American road to socialism, Francis Sheehy and Myer Weiss in answer to Max Weiss.

But now that we are speaking our piece in the Daily Worker to our narrow circle, why confine it? Why not tell our story to the people?

There are many reasons for isolation, but one we can correct immediately. Let us once more institute the good old-fashioned open air meeting and soap box. The give and take of discussion has brought clarity to ourselves. Let's share it with the people.

-M. G.

The Question
Of Self-Determination

DETROIT, Mich.
Editor, Daily Worker:
Self-determination in the Black Belt has been useful as a concept in illuminating the Negro question; but as a slogan it has long been left behind by events. Self-determination implies the right to make alternative choices as to the path of development.

Is there anyone in this country who doesn't know that the Negro people are united in their struggle for full participation and democratic inclusion in every phase of American life? The aim is neither "separation" nor "federation." It is integration.

There is no need to project

abstract rights of choice when in fact the choice has already been made. The very activity of this paper's readers in the fight for Negro and white unity has helped pave the road along which the Negro people are now marching under the banner of integration.

There is no point in continuing to talk on about some future decision on self-determination when the most obvious political fact of today is the determination of the whole Negro people to acquire all the rights, protections and privileges promised by the Constitution of the U. S.

As for the term "Black Belt" isn't it a rather crude way for Marxists to describe the areas of Negro majority in the South?

-S.

Three Points
Daily Worker Raised

Editor, Daily Worker:
I have some questions and thoughts on a number of points now being discussed in our movement.

Firstly in dealing with the isolation of the U. S. Communist Party, I'd like to pose the question—Are we isolated from the American people or are we primarily isolated from the working class, farmers and Negro people? The reason I'm raising this, is I think we have to think in class terms. In a particular community, where and how do we distribute our forces, what are the issues, what are the methods of work? What about the unorganized working class families? Is the working class, the most important in every community? In my opinion it is.

In order to gain the respect and support of the working class, I think it will be necessary for us to concretely and self-critically evaluate the role we have been playing. This evaluation should be sent perhaps in the form of letters to the union press, union locals or any other mass means open to us. We should ask for the comments, suggestions and criticisms of the workers so that we can truly fulfill our responsibilities to them.

I feel that the question of the class struggle and its role in transforming a capitalist society to a socialist one is not clearly seen by some of our members and some leaders too. Expressions of reliance on the international situation, where the socialist sector is growing and the capitalist sector dying, instead of reliance on the strength of the working class and its allies here are dominant in the

(Continued on Page 6)

MOSES' HEART BLEEDS, BUT NOT FOR TENANTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Moses spoke in support of project developers who were having trouble getting their mortgages processed by FHA. The implication of Moses' testimony was that FHA regulations made it impossible for builders to make a profit and that the delay in processing was the cause of developers' "milking" project tenants for rent.

ITEM: Abram E. Kazan, head of the corporation which developed the Corleas Hook Title I project told the same committee of a contrary experience. According to Kazan, FHA regulations would have made it necessary to spend \$4,000,000 more on construction costs. Kazan said that by getting the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to finance the project the developers saved the above amount. The Corleas Hook developers satisfactorily relocated all tenants on its site and completed its project last year.

ITEM: Samuel Caspert, a director of the Manhattan town developers' corporation, told the Senate Banking Committee's subcommittee on housing Oct. 1, 1954, that the group had listed the site's land value at \$15.25 per square foot, whereas the city's valuation was \$4.25. Caspert said he listed "builder's fee" and "architect's fee" at five percent, whereas it actually was contracted for at one and a fourth percent.

Caspert testified further that he and his associates had paid \$3,150,000 in installments, on the \$4,150,000 they had contracted to pay for a site which had cost \$20,000,000 of the taxpayers' money. As of Oct. 1, 1954, Caspert said, his group had collected more than \$3,000,000 in rents. In addition they had set up an arrangement with the rent collection agency of John L. Hennessy enabling them to share in profits from rent collection to the tune of \$119,000 in two years.

ITEM: It was further revealed in testimony before the Senate committee that Caspert's group had sold for \$33,000 all the refrigerators on the project site to Caspert's son-in-law, Theodore Mittman, who made \$115,328 in one year by renting the equipment to his father-in-law's corporation. At the end of the first year, the committee was told, Mittman sold the refrigerators back for \$33,000.

ITEM: Melvin Kessler, the project architect and one of the ten shareholders, put his brother-in-law, Max Becker on the developer's payroll at \$180 per week as a "part time" employee, although Becker's full time employment in Kessler's office netted him only \$90 weekly. Kessler told the Senators that Becker gave back to him (Kessler) \$13,500 in checks

deposited in Kessler's account on account of the good treatment Kessler and his wife had shown the brother-in-law when he first married.

ITEM: All told, the project sponsors paid themselves and their relatives \$649,215 in two years for having torn down half of the houses handed over to them. And there was undoubtedly enough money in the salvage—bathroom fixtures, stoves, refrigerators, piping, household hardware, doors, etc.—to more than pay for the demolition work done.

Moses was present in person when much of this testimony was given. And even if he were not, as a city and state official charged with slum clearance and construction coordination, it is his duty to be familiar with the record. There is more to the delay in building Title I housing on sites that have been in the developers' hands for four years than the slowness with which the federal government processes mortgage applications.

As the chairman of the City Slum Clearance Committee, Moses is supposed to be making New York a better place to live in. But his accomplishments so far have proven him to be a good planner on paper with schemes that have made large stretches of the city a happy hunting ground for real estate sharks and sharp operators. He has neither attacked these operators nor enlightened New Yorkers on why the federal agencies have been slow to process applications for financing his grandiose housing plans.

But one thing is sure: Thousands of New York families and every New Yorker who pays city and federal taxes is being taken for millions each year through the projected plans of Moses. These plans, with few exceptions, amount to a huge give-away program, uprooting tens of thousands of citizens, leaving others to be exploited by faceless landlords.

No matter what the quarrel is between Moses and federal authorities, it is time now that what is becoming known as "The Empire of Moses" be overthrown and replaced with a agency whose concern and responsibility is to the people of New York. The record cries out for this change.

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'Gradualism' Gives Racists Time to Plot Defiance of Law

By ADAM LAPIN
(Conclusion)

MECHANIZATION of agriculture and growth of industry are breaking down the plantation system which is the source of white supremacist power in the South.

A semi-feudal plantation economy will find it increasingly difficult to maintain its supremacy in a rapidly industrializing South—particularly if a strong, vigorous labor movement arises out of the new plants.

The white supremacists also see themselves being hemmed in from the border states as integration, slowly, gradually begins to take place in Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, parts of Tennessee and North Carolina.

They know the weight of national public opinion is against them—and eagerly grasp at every magazine or newspaper article from the North which seems to sustain their position.

They're on the losing side, and know it. But they have nevertheless gotten the whip-hand over the politics and the thinking of at least much of the white South.

ONE REASON was the long delay between the Supreme Court's original decision and the subsequent enforcement orders—and then the delay in doing anything at all about enforcement.

The federal government hesitated and compromised. "Gradualism" was supposed to give the South time for adjustment. Instead, it gave the Citizens Councils time to organize, to conjure up ancient Confederate symbols and dredge up old prejudices and hatreds.

Besides, the "gradualism" slogan confuses the real issue. A white Catholic priest in South Carolina put it this way:

"We're told all the time that it's impossible to start desegregation in an overwhelmingly

Negro area like Orangeburg. All right, let them start in communities with only a few Negroes. But let them start somewhere."

Another factor was the failure of Southern white liberals and organized labor to play a decisive role at the right time, to move into the situation and ally themselves with the Negro people against the most reactionary forces in the South represented by the White Citizens Councils.

A big labor organizing drive a year or two ago would have changed the situation. It still can.

It would break down the political and economic power of the planters, and make it impossible for the Northern bankers, who control Southern industry, to save jimcrow institutions as a weapon against labor.

As a matter of fact, much of the current industrialization consists of runaway shops. It is based on an effort to take advantage of the low wages and weak unions resulting from jim-

crow. Industrialists use jimcrow as a weapon—at the same time that some of them begin to complain that it is holding back the economic progress of the South.

A big union organizing drive would bring the working people of the South into collision with the forces fighting both labor and the Negro people. It would get the workers moving along parallel lines with the Negro people. It would explode the asserted monopoly of the Citizens Councils as the spokesmen for the whole white South.

LIBERAL political movements, which would be spurred by strong unions, would have a similar effect in challenging the white supremacists.

But there hasn't yet emerged a liberal political movement, awakening the latent traditions of the Populist era and the New Deal, uniting labor, the Negro people, small farmers around a common program and common

candidates.

Nomination of a liberal Democrat for President, and particularly of a Southern liberal like Estes Kefauver, would be of great significance in the South.

National pressures can force the Democratic Party to disown the Talmadges and Eastlands, and by breaking their power as a national political influence also weaken their hold in the South.

A firm stand by the AFL-CIO nationally can help shake up the whole situation in the South. It can spur the long-delayed organized driving. It can be a factor in ending the wavering and compromising and even support for the white supremacists on the part of some Southern labor leaders.

The churches can play a role in influencing Southern clergy and laymen. So can teachers and other professionals. They can help stir the conscience of the white South. This is still one nation, despite the efforts of the new Confederates.

APOLOGY CALLED FOR

ROBERT MOSES is back and, unfortunately, New York's got him. The Park Commissioner, who long ago upgraded himself to God, didn't take long to remind all us poor creatures who exist by his sufferance that he's got no time to horse around with the problem of "six trees" as presented by a bunch of "childless women."

Moses is bad enough when he tries to destroy a Central Park playground to make room for a nightclub parking lot. He is even worse when he misrepresents the facts and contemptuously belittles the mothers (a lot of fathers were in this fight, too) who have battled him.

And what if some childless women are fighting to save that playground? Does that make it any the less needed?

Most New Yorkers have cheered on the gallant band of parents. Yet Moses speaks and acts with the utmost contempt for the people whose public servant he is supposed to be.

Just the other day another fellow who feasts at the public trough, Howard Pyle, the President's administrative aide, backed away from the storm aroused by his snide gibe at jobless auto workers.

We hope that there will be sufficient public insistence, in this instance, too, that Moses apologizes to the citizens of New York.

KNOWLAND'S NO

A POSSIBLE Soviet invitation to America's Chiefs of Staff to come and see the demobilization of 1,200,000 Soviet troops has caused mass stuttering and jitters if not outright hysteria in Washington.

One spokesman for the Eisenhower Administration says it's so. Another says it's not. One says it's good, another says it's bad.

But after a long silence the Senator from Formosa, William F. Knowland, has been heard from. After all, the "menace" of inspection is upon us. The Russians seem to be saying, come and inspect our military installations. And reciprocity requires that our country invite the Soviet military chiefs to our country. That's what Senator Knowland is thundering against.

Lest anyone think that Knowland has no influence on the Eisenhower Administration it's instructive to see Washington's reaction to the entire matter. No one in the Eisenhower Cabinet has slapped Knowland down. On the contrary. The Administration is holding out against free exchange of persons, of ideas, of military personnel between our country and the Soviet Union.

Disarmament is not just a Soviet interest. A square deal for American housing, for school construction, for road building, for slum clearance, for massive war against juvenile delinquency—all depend on cutting military expenditures.

Will Knowland continue to dictate Washington's NO to disarmament and mutual inspection?

N. Y. TIMES CENSORSHIP?

THE NEW YORK TIMES (the paper that runs "all the news that's fit to print") didn't have a line on the statement on civil liberties adopted by the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The statement of this union of 400,000 is a comprehensive document that calls for a complete overhauling of our so-called "security" system; return to the Bill of Rights and repeal of the Smith, McCarran and 1954 Communist Control acts as well as the end of the Attorney General's subversive organizations' list.

What struck us, however, is not only the fact that the Times found no news in the action of this union convention on Civil Liberties, but since the very first such resolutions were adopted by the CIO and other unions in 1951, and several times annually afterward, the Times never let it leak out in its columns.

An occasional oversight of even an important item at a convention covered by a newspaper can be explained. But how explain the absence of any mention of what the CIO, auto, steel, clothing, textile, packing and numerous other conventions had to say on the issue of McCarthyism and the persecution of Communists?

We have here a perfect case of editorial censorship by the paper that always prints "all the news that's fit to print."

A Morning in May in the Foley Square Courtroom



SMITH ACT DEFENDANTS in the current Foley Square trial, l. to r.: James Jackson, William Norman, Alexander Trachtenberg, Marian Bachrach, George Blake Charney and Fred Fine. Not shown is Sid Stein.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

ALL COURTROOMS seem unreal. And the greater the possible penalty for the defendant in the dock, the greater the unreality. For it seems incredible to the beholder that out of the mumble and the drone, decisions of devastating impact on men's lives come with so shattering a suddenness.

That kind of unreality one finds in any court, whether it is a murder trial or a pair of cantankerous neighbors locked in mortal combat in a suit over the after-midnight playing of a radio.

But sit for a morning, as I did the other day, in the courtroom at Federal Courthouse at Foley Square, where six men and a woman are on trial for alleged violation of the Smith Act, and you discover new, undreamed-of dimensions to this strange, other-worldliness.

It is a bright, clear morning, though a bit frosty for May. I have tossed away my copy of the New York Times for, if my memory of past trials is accurate, courtroom protocol prefers the empty-handed spectator.

But I find I could have kept it after all. For this is not the Smith Act trial of 1948 or even 1951. There are few people on the visitors' benches, maybe 10 altogether. There is not even a guard at the door. Only two reporters are present to record the day's proceedings for the public; one of these, of course for this newspaper.

MOMENTS after 10 a.m., the presiding judge enters, and the sparse audience, the jurors, the defendants and counsel for both sides rise. Judge Alexander Bick is a round-faced cheery-looking man, who cocks his head to one side like an inquisitive bird when he stops swivelling his chair to listen with particular attentiveness to what's going on.

The jurors, eight men and four women, sit with impassive faces and listen. Or they appear to listen. It is difficult to tell. Sometimes when a defense lawyer's voice rises sharply or the even rhythm of ask-a-question, get-an-answer is broken by the witness' long pause or the semi-audible objection raised by the prosecution, the 12 jurors turn their heads as one, like the synchronized patrons of a tennis match.

At other times, one could swear that the glazed eyes of this juror or that one can only mean that he is far, far away from Room 110 at Foley Square,

on a lovely morning in May (although a bit coolish for the season.)

On this morning, a prim-looking woman is on the witness stand. Her name is Mrs. Barbara Hartle. She is dressed in black, a dress of almost funereal severity. She is wearing dark glasses, though why, I cannot tell, for the bright May sunshine is forbidden by some unwritten law to enter the courtroom, and the electric light in the high-ceilinged room is surely not dazzling.

She is being cross-examined. First one defense attorney, then another, goes over the direct testimony and her past, with the lady with the school-mam's lecturing voice.

She sits rigid in her witness chair. Each lawyer in turn, stands or paces near a lectern some yards away. The lawyer asks did she say such and such about the Marxist definition of a nation? She did. Had the Communist Party proposed this or the other thing to win the American people's support for a government pledged to fight fascism and war? It had.

BOOKS are picked up, read and put down. The phrases melt one into another.

Does it matter? Is it exciting? The answer to the second question, truthfully, is no. A generation brought up like myself, on the spine-tingling Hollywood courtroom scene, in which all participants are better actors than these they represent might find that life in this instance is a poor substitute for art.

And yet there is human drama of a quiet, gripping sort.

When Barbara Hartle, for almost two decades a Communist, and latterly a government informer against her former associates, admits that she turned over to the FBI the names of both her former husband and common-law husband, as one-time Communists, I find myself watching and listening intently.

I wonder at the fact that she acknowledges she informed on "warm personal friends" as well (the phrase is not hers but a defense attorney's) in exactly the same dry, crisp tones that she recites some phrase heavy with Marxist terminology.

I am struck with the fact, too, that though Mrs. Hartle remembers with exactitude a fugitive sentence or so from some speech at a Communist meeting in 1947—how many hundreds of such meetings must she have attended in 18 years!—she does not

know how many persons she informed on to the FBI.

"Two or three hundred," she offers in her dry, passionless voice.

THE MOMENT of intensity passes. The books are picked up and set down. There is a brief flurry when the judge sustains an objection of the prosecution. Silver-haired defense attorney Royal France, a spare, erect man with a voice that can on occasion belie his years, has asked Mrs. Hartle to read a passage from Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas on the witchhunt trials of 17th century Massachusetts. He would like the witness to say whether the passage corresponds with her statements, in an earlier, pre-informer day, about the witch-hunt of today. But the judge rules otherwise. The defense should get back to the period covered by the indictment, the years 1945 to 1951.

Oh yes, the indictment. Did I mention that the defendants are charged with conspiring to teach the "duty and the necessity" of advocating the violent overthrow of the U.S. government?

IN THE QUIET, almost sleepy courtroom itself, the charge seems an absurdity. As in all previous Smith Act trials, what the government proclaims and its informer-witnesses attempt to sustain is that other Communists (some of them other Communists in other centuries and other countries) wrote and said things for which presumably the defendants are responsible.

The defendants themselves sit at a bench a little to the left of the defense counsel's table. They read trial papers, documents during the session. The jurors never seem to look their way. When I turn my eyes from Barbara Hartle and back again, I am almost amazed that somebody does not cry out to the jury, to the judge:

"Look, three of those defendants surrendered voluntarily to the authorities. They returned to face trial because they feel that the people of this country are getting rid of all the poisonous nonsense of McCarthyism. Isn't it ridiculous to continue a trial, isn't it obscene in 1956, to send people to jail for a conspiracy that hardly anybody truly believes is real?"

But of course trials are not conducted that way. Nobody

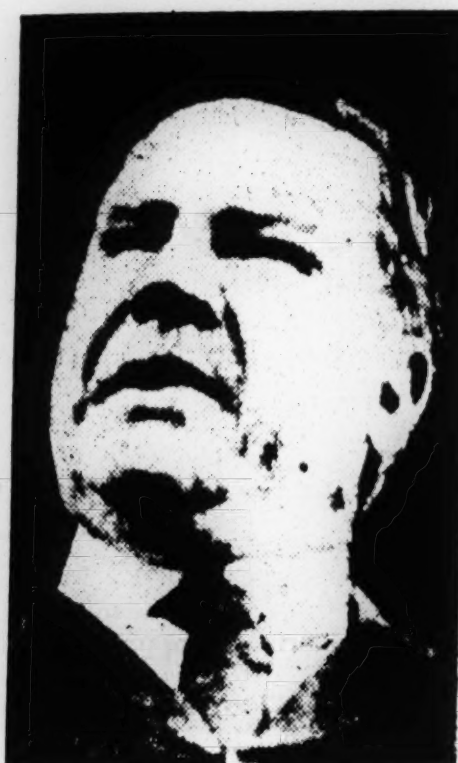
(Continued on Page 6)

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

One of the Greatest Legal Battles in Our History Told in "Labor's Untold Story"

While browsing through "Labor's Untold Story" by Richard O. Boyer and Herbert M. Morais I became absorbed in the chapter titled "Hell in the Rockies" which tells of the heroic fight of the metal miners of the Rocky Mountain States for the eight hour day a half century ago and of the frameup and trial for murder of Big



BILL HAYWOOD

Bill Haywood, head of the Western Federation of Miners which led that fight and of his defense by an up-and-coming young lawyer named Clarence Darrow.

The mine-owners felt they could save Colorado, Idaho and the West from being organized by hanging a couple of militant unionists who were leading those drives.

On the night of Feb. 17, 1906 Haywood and Charles Moyer, leaders of the mine union and a miner named Pettibone were kidnapped by hired thugs of the mine-owners and transported over the state line to Idaho, there to stand trial for the murder of a former Governor of Idaho.

IT WAS A colossal frameup and it aroused all of American labor—conservative and AFL, no less than socialist and IWW. Thousands of protest meetings were held all over the country.

The Socialist weekly "Appeal to Reason" with a circulation of 250,000 carried on a fighting battle for their freedom. Writing in that paper in answer to a newspaper report that the three unionists would "never leave Idaho alive," Eugene Debs wrote, under the headline "Arouse Ye Slaves":

"Well, by the gods, if they do not, the governors of Idaho and Colorado, and the masters from Wall Street, New York, to the Rocky Mountains, had better prepare to follow them."

THE THREE MEN were kept in jail for more than a year. As the trial date neared feeling in the country against the frameup became more intense.

In Boston, 50,000 unionists marched through the streets chanting: "If Moyer and Haywood die; if Moyer and Haywood die; Twenty million workingmen will know the reason why."

A tremendous mass rally in San Francisco heard speakers declare that Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone were framed because they fought for the eight hour day and for higher wages for thousands of miners.

Twenty thousand New Yorkers paraded from the East Side to 42nd Street's Grand Central Palace "where they cheered, wept and hooted" as John Chase, Morris Hillquit, and others condemned the frameup.

THE TRIAL OPENED in Boise on May 9, 1907 in an atmosphere "close to permanent hysteria" and with representatives of every large newspaper in the country on hand. Haywood was the first to go on trial.

Sen. William E. Borah was one of the state's prosecutors. It was common knowledge that his fee had been paid for by the mine-owners.

The key witness against Haywood was Harry Orchard, a stoolpigeon. He testified he had been paid by Haywood to toss the bomb that killed the ex-Governor.

Few doubted that the trial would end in a hanging. "Everything depended on Darrow's address to the jury, and while eloquence was expected, so was a verdict of guilty."

Darrow began his summation to the jury. It was hot and he was in his shirt-sleeves.

For eleven hours Darrow, in his summation, kept hammering away at the idea that what was involved was not the murder of one man—but the conspiracy of capital to murder the labor movement. Then he came to his peroration.

"Mr. Haywood," he said, "is not my greatest concern. Other men have died before him. Wherever men have looked upward and onward, worked for the poor and the weak, they have been sacrificed. They have met their deaths and he can meet his. But you shortsighted men of the prosecution, you men of the Mine Owners' Association, you people who would cure hatred with hatred, you who think you can crush out the feelings and the hopes and the aspirations of men by tying a noose around his neck, you who are seeking to kill him, not because it is Haywood, but because he represents a class, don't be so blind; don't be so foolish as to believe you can strangle the Western Federation of Miners when you tie a rope around his neck. If at the behest of this mob you should kill Bill Haywood, he is mortal, he will die, but I want to say that a million men will grab up the banner of labor where at the open grave Haywood lays it down, and in spite of prisons or scaffold or fire, in spite of prosecution or jury or courts, these men of willing hands will carry it to victory in the end. . . . I speak for the poor, for the weak, for the weary, for that long line of men who, in darkness and despair, have borne the labors of the human race. Their eyes are upon you twelve men of Idaho tonight. If you kill Haywood your act will be applauded by many. In the railroad offices of our great cities men will applaud your names. If you decree his death, amongst the spiders of Wall Street will go up paeans of praise for these twelve good men and true. In every bank in the world, where men hate Haywood because he fights for the poor and against the accursed system upon which the favored live and grow rich and fat—from all these you will receive blessings and unstinted praise. But if your verdict should be 'not guilty' in this case, there are still those who will reverently bow their heads and thank these twelve men for the life and reputation you have saved. Out on our broad prairies where men toil with their hands, out on

(Continued on Page 7)

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV

Baseball: Yankees - Red Sox (11) 1:55 p.m.

Afternoon Film Festival: Eureka Stockade (English) (7) 3

Movie: The Gladiator with Joe E. Brown (2) 5

World News (2) 6

Weather and News (2) 7:15

Phil Silvers (2) 8. Bilko Gets 'Soldier of Month' Award

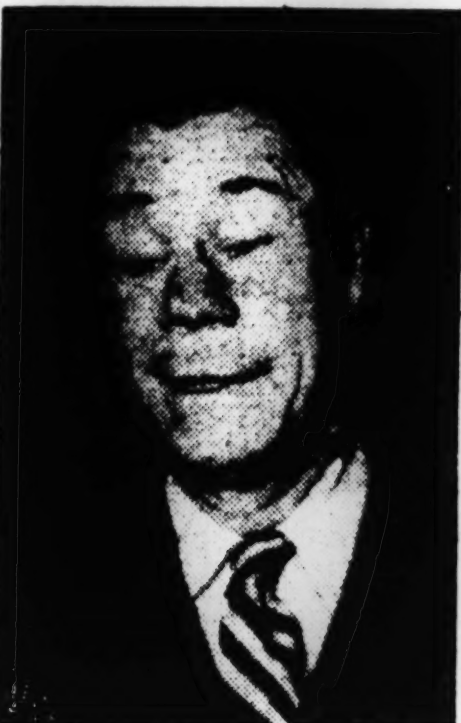
Ireland's Heritage (13) 8. Irish Sports

Harlem Spotlight (13) 8:30

Red Skelton (2) 9:30

Play: The Second Family by Art Wallace (4) 9:30. On Problems of Teachers

Quiz: Steve and Dorothy Rowland try for (Negro couple) another \$5,200, having already won \$100 week for seven full years (2) 10:30



Joe E. Brown in 'The Gladiator,' revived on Channel 2 at 5 p.m. today.

RADIO

Yankees-Red Sox WINS 1:55 p.m.

Stan Lomax WOR 6:45

Edward Morgan, AFL-CIO, WABC 7

Sherlock Holmes—John Gielgud, Ralph Richardson WABC 7:30

X Minus One—Science Fiction WRCA 8:30

Bob and Ray WOR 9

Portrait of Fred Allen WRCA 9:05

John Vandercook WABC 10

MOVIES

Richard the Third, Bijou

Patterns, 8th St. Playhouse

Lovers and Lollipops, Translux

Normandie

Harder They Fall, Astor

Ladykillers, Sutton

DRAMA

My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre

Inherit the Wind with Paul Muni, National

Checkhov's Uncle Vanya, 4th St.

The Lark, Longacre

Three Penny Opera, Theatre de

Lys

Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater

A Doll's House, Greenwich Mews

Man With the Golden Arm, Cherry

Lane

Littlest Revue, Phoenix

No Time For Sergeants, Alvin

Corky's Lower Depths, Contemporary Theatre, 15 Second Ave.

LETTERS

(Continued from Page 4) thinking of some. (My formulation is limited by space considerations.)

The last point I'd like to deal with is how specific election policy or any other policy is arrived at. In endorsing or working for a particular candidate, do we obtain the fullest information and thinking of people in the community before arriving at a decision? Or—do we come to the people after selecting candidate on a higher level with explanations (not always complete) as to why we have chosen to support this candidate and why people must put all their efforts into it? Obviously if the former method were used, we'd have greater participation and less chance of error. I believe this falls into the category of democratic centralism and its application in life.

—KATE.

AS I SEE IT FROM HERE

More on Topical Theatre And 'The Desperadoes'

By Jesús Colón

We would like to say a few more words about "The Desperados"—Paul Jayson's one-act play about Puerto Ricans which Topical Theatre has staged and produced.

In our last column we noted some of the criticism made by members of the audience when invited to discuss the play at the end of the evening.

Today I would like to deal with one major criticism of the play—one that I had heard before and after seeing "The Desperados."

Some critics said there are many other things besides "mugging" and frameups that could serve as themes of honest plays about Puerto Ricans. That it wasn't necessary for progressives to concern themselves with a theme so dear to the "yellow journalists." They felt it was a calumny and a slander of the Puerto Rican people to even talk about "mugging," etc.

With this type of criticism of "The Desperados" we cannot agree. It is idealist criticism. It refuses to look at today's realities.

It counsels us to bury our heads in the sand like an ostrich without examining objectively the accusation thrown against the Puerto Ricans.

THE ASSUMPTION that the Puerto Ricans, same as other nationalities or minorities do not have their statistical proportion of delinquents and other social derelicts is an idealist concept.

It is precisely because the "yellow journalists" and calumniators are always itching to exaggerate a neighborhood incident into a national headline of half truth and out and out lies, that we Puerto Ricans should welcome the opportunity given to us by any speaker or writer who is willing to reveal the true facts to the public.

THERE IS OF course a great difference between the treatment of this theme by Broadway and Hollywood and the working class writers who take a positive, healthy and understanding point of view.

While we emphasize almost daily in leaflets, meetings and delegations the reality and existence of these problems, we tend to shy away from the treatment of these questions when they are presented as drama and as a positive examination of these very same problems.

I would rather see a play which presents the whole question in a way that brings forth the falsity of all the accusations against the Puerto Ricans, than a sensationalist "yellow journalist" treatment of the same problem that distort the facts and the truth of the situation.

Everyone living in the Puerto Rican neighborhoods knows that the questions presented in this play constitutes a problem which the "yellow journalist" press has distorted. The problem exists in reality and it has to be dealt with.

But that we will be able to solve this problem by talking or writing about other more lovable matters, or by just letting them be treated and distorted by "yellow journalists" without a positive answer from us, is tactically and realistically incorrect. In the cultural as in any other field you give leadership by bringing clarity and by acting on that clarity and counter attacking the half truth and out and out lies presented against your position.

The Negro people are not burying their heads in the sand, living the life of an ostrich. They are combating the slanders against them—by looking at these slanders squarely in the face and destroying them with facts, with understanding, with action.

Let us discuss "The Desperados" from another angle. From the angle of ideological depth.

I am afraid that if the play is presented to a non-progressive audience, they will go home with the idea that the cause of the whole thing is the "cops."

Without trying to excuse the police for their behavior and discrimination against the Negro and Puerto Ricans, we know that they are not the ultimate cause and source of the studied effort to brutalize the whole people.

We suggest that the author of the play delve a little deeper and give us some of these reasons, in dramatic form and without writing a sermon or a manifesto.

WE WOULD like to suggest that ways and means be found to make the after-performance discussion more general and longer, that the main criticism raised be written down and discussed by the actors and members of Topical Theatre. That, through personal contact and other means more Negroes and Puerto Ricans should be invited to come to see their work.

A series of lectures on the origin and development of the workers and social theatre by old timers who are around could attract a lively audience on non-performance nights at Topical Theatre.

There are at least a dozen Puerto Rican amateur theatrical groups in the city. Contact should be made with these groups and similar groups among the Negro people. The Topical Theatre free classes in acting and other related subjects given by professional teachers, should be widely publicized especially among the Negro and Puerto Rican theatrical amateur groups.

What the general reader can do is join with others to invite Topical Theatre to their neighborhoods. They will be willing to perform on top of an upside down beer box.

In the meantime write to Topical Theatre, 77 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N. Y. and ask to have your name included in their mailing list for future performances.

Topical Theatre is youth, enthusiasm and a will to fill a need in our cultural work. More power to it.

Wisconsin Students Strike A Blow For Academic Freedom

MADISON.—For the past few months the Wisconsin American Legion and the American Legion's National Americanism Committee have been attacking the University of Wisconsin's Academic Freedom policy.

The Legion's three demands to ban the Labor Youth League from the campus, to deny use of university facilities to "subversive" speakers, and to have all "communist propaganda" books available in the library checked with the Customs Department of the U.S., have resulted in an upsurge of academic freedom activity by Wisconsin students.

The culmination of this attack was a debate held on May 25, where G. E. Sipple, State Legion Commander, participated on a panel discussion, "The Limits of Academic Freedom," with Ellis Jensen, Secretary of the Board of Regents, and two student leaders.

At this discussion, over 400 students who packed Great Hall to its capacity, applauded and defended the university's policy.

Ellis Jensen, the Regents secretary, said that the University of Wisconsin is living up to the letter and spirit of the fundamental



law of the land" in allowing the LYL to continue on the campus.

Jensen pointed out that the Constitution of the U.S. guarantees free speech and free assemblage.

Jensen went on to trace the history of repression in education, and pointed out how student groups which fought slavery were branded as subversive, how teachers were fired for teaching evolution, and how teachers who supported labor's right to strike during the period of the 1890 railroad strike

were dismissed. He claimed that today's academic freedom issue is Communism, and that the right to discuss it freely must be maintained. If the American Legion does not like the Constitution, "then its business is down in Washington getting the Congress to change it," Jensen said.

In answer to Sipple's remark that the Attorney General has labeled the LYL subversive, Jensen said: "The Attorney General doesn't write the laws of the land." This statement was greeted with loud applause by the student audience.

Jensen claimed that ideas can't be locked up in a closet, and the attempt of the Czar to suppress communism by stopping academic freedom points out the failure of such moves.

The opposite point of view was expressed by Mr. Sipple. He admitted that the Legion is attempting to get members to write to their congressmen asking that federal funds for the university be cut off. He claimed that the University is assisting the Communist cause by allowing the LYL to function on campus.

"We are concerned about the long-standing policy of the university to allow Communist organizations to function on the campus," said Sipple.

He also charged that the University has deliberately refused recognition of a campus Legion post, thereby prohibiting them from bringing speakers. He was answered by ex-student president George Murphy, who pointed out how the group tried to establish itself by by-passing university regulations concerning student groups. Murphy declared that "members of the student body are for the most part mature and thinking adults. As long as they act like adults they should be treated as such."

Jensen pointed out to Sipple that the university is "not going out of its way to protect Communists—no, we are protecting personal liberty. . . . You would defend and promote the American way of life by restraining it for some people. He pointed to the famous Regent declaration of 1894 that the truth shall be found only through "fearless sifting and winnowing."

"I trust all you students will memorize those words before you graduate, for they are one of the great heritages given you by the State of Wisconsin," he said.

Most of the questions were directed at Mr. Sipple, and were asked by students who were irritated at the Legion's attacks. Sipple answered most of them by referring to the Legion's magazine, or to Isms, written by the Legion in 1937. As he held this book up, Jensen held up Milton's Aeropegitica. The difference was well appreciated by the audience.

When Sipple was asked by an LYL member how accurate was the designation of LYL as subversive, when the decision was reached by the testimony of perjurious professional informers, his only answer was that the SACB didn't listen to the evidence of Matsovov and other perjurers. He didn't attempt to say who was listened to.

The meeting was a big success, and dramatically pointed out the student body's opposition to the introduction of McCarthyism to the campus.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Around the Sports Scene . . .

JAMES MADISON High School of Brooklyn is only a few miles south of Ebbets Field, but one of its products could conceivably play a role in beating the Brooklyn Dodgers out of a pennant. He is 24 year old Frank Torre, now playing first base for the Milwaukee Braves. On Sunday the graceful 6-3 Torre ripped out 3 singles and a double to lead the attack against Cincinnati for the first place Braves. He replaced slumping Joe Adcock a week ago and is hitting .370. The Braves signed him at 19, he played at Hartford and Denver in '51, then went into the Army for two years. Once collected two doubles, two triples and home run off Harvey Haddix in a service game. Two years in Atlanta and the Braves brought him up. Frank is a superlative glove man, could be a surprise added starter in the "Rookie Of The Year" derby. Of Italian descent.

JOHNNY BRATTON is in Cook County Psychopathic Hospital, we hear, suffering "emotional distress." Bratton won the welterweight title back in 1951 when he beat Charley Fusari in Chicago, but New York never recognized it and he never cashed in on the title. With a long history of getting the toughest Negro welters as a steady diet, Bratton twice had his jaw broken in the ring, in later years took some bad beatings. He had little money. And this is a fighter who "reached the top." Great sport.

GIANT ROOKIE manager Bill Rigney showed plenty in insisting on keeping Willie Mays out of Saturday's game with the Dodgers after Willie was hit over the eye and dazed by a thrown ball during practice. . . . Nice to see Charley Thompson start behind the bat for Kansas City and crack a single, double and home run as he caught Art Ditmar's shutout victory over the Tigers. The bespectacled 30 year old from Coalport, Pa. was a steady .300 hitter in the minors and was sent back year after year by the Dodgers, who didn't need him, to bolster their minor league clubs, the kind of thing players need a union about. . . . Outside of Rogers Hornsby, Al Simmons, who died suddenly in his native Milwaukee Saturday, was the greatest righthanded hitter I ever saw. . . . Norman (Red) Strader, former coach of the football Yanks here, and more recently of the San Francisco 49'ers, who also died at the age of 53 Saturday, was a good coach and well liked by players, which all good coaches aren't.

YOU'LL GO A long way and read a lot of sports columns before you find a more ignorant, malignant, or both, question than that sneeringly asked Cleveland General Manager Hank Greenberg by World Telegram and Sun sports columnist Joe Williams the other day. In a column in which he was arguing against Greenberg, the merits of which argument are something else, Williams suddenly asked "why he (Greenberg) thought Luke Easter ever could play big league ball." Luke Easter was a solid big league first baseman in spite of his entry to the big leagues having been delayed by Jim Crow, and harmed by his being played on a broken kneecap on the Pacific Coast because he was a big gate attraction. It is true he never became the second Babe Ruth as some of the more extravagant reports predicted—though it would have been interesting to see him up at a normal age and with sound legs. However, as to what made anyone think Easter could play big league ball, why doesn't Williams, the great expert, direct that question to Sporting News, the baseball newspaper which named Luke the American League player of the year in 1952?

ASKED ABOUT the superiority of Soviet woman athletes to ours, by a wire service reporter, Olympic head J. Lyman Bingham answered interestingly, "It so happens we just don't have the means for developing women's teams. High schools and colleges don't go in for women's track. Women's sports are available mostly in industrial plants. There must be thousands of fine athletes whose talents are buried under a lathe or a machine of some sort—never an opportunity to come to the top. I hope to see the day when our factories promote track and field. It would be a big boost for the Olympic team." It was Bingham's opinion that if we gave these potential woman athletes of the working class the facilities and training opportunities they need, "we could field a women's track and field team which could lick the world, the Russians included." Soviet supremacy in women's sports, in other words, is a reflection of greater opportunity to develop in the sports, not of better potential athletes nor of better techniques.

We Have Them Too, Says Olympic Head



Two of the Soviet Union's Olympic hopes, Nina Dumbadze (center) and Natasha Ponomareva, shown with Hungary's D. Jezsani after an international meet in Moscow. . . .

TV Union Heads Hit By Revenge Blacklist

By Federated Press

The weapon of the blacklist has been wielded with "some success" against officers of the American Federation of Radio Artists, AFT-RA president Charles Collingwood charged in a statement in the union's New York publication, Standby.

Collingwood, Columbia Broadcasting System newscaster, charged the blacklist was the revenge tactic of AWARE, Inc., continuing its vendetta against union opponents of its vigilante activities in the industry. Collingwood headed a "middle-of-road" slate which was swept into office in the union on an anti-blacklist program, defeating the previous pro-AWARE administration.

"Appearances on shows have been canceled in one case," Collingwood wrote. "In another, sponsors have dropped off after receiving threatening letters from the high priests of the blacklist."

"The terrible thing," he added, "is that nothing would have happened to three officers of the local if they had never run for office. They are well known, widely respected and much honored in their profession. Each signed the anti-communist affidavit required by the Taft-Hartley Act without hesi-

tation or reservation.

"But simply because they dared challenge the element which had controlled the union, they have been subjected to attacks of the most savage kind, attacks directed not at their competence to participate in the administration of union affairs, but aimed at their very source of livelihood."

The motive for the attacks, Collingwood charged, "is not the purification of the union from communist influence which the people bray about so much. It's a transparent attempt to destroy opposition within the union by destroying anyone who had the temerity to run against the group which feels it is its holy mission to direct the affairs of AFTRA."

Following its election, the Collingwood slate proceeded to carry out its campaign promises by establishing a union committee to deal with cases of alleged blacklisting, and notifying the industry of its intention to investigate suspected cases of unfair job discrimination. The election of the new administration climaxed a six-month campaign in which the AFTRA membership polled in a referendum overwhelmingly approved a resolution condemning AWARE's blacklisting activities.

One of Greater Legal Battles

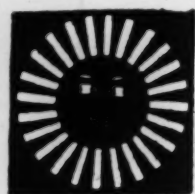
(Continued from Page 6)

the broad ocean where men are tossed and buffeted on the waves, through our mills and factories and down deep under the earth, thousands of men and women and children—men who labor, men who suffer, women and children weary with care and toil—these men and these women will kneel tonight and ask their God to guide your hearts."

Darrow concluded his address—one of the most eloquent ever heard in a court room—late that night and the jury brought in its verdict early the next morning.

The verdict was "Not Guilty."

The labor movement had won what Debs later called one of the "greatest legal battles in American history."



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Suit by Javits Charges Milk Monopoly

State Attorney General Jacob K. Javits moved in N. Y. Supreme Court yesterday to liquidate two dairy trade associations and enjoin their 77 members from "price-fixing and other monopolistic practices," which he said have cost New York City consumers "many millions" of dollars.

Foley Sq.

(Continued from Page 5)

cries out. The last question is asked of Barbara Hartle, and the woman who crushed 20 years of her life and flung them away has ended her part here. The court rises for a recess.

I TAKE my leave. But the trial goes on. There will be other days and other informers. Books will be quoted from, lawyers will murmur. May will turn to June. Will the jurors hear the trickle of forest brooks and the crack of baseball bats or will they concentrate ear and mind on the job of deciding whether six men and a woman—fellow Americans all—should go to prison or remain free to write and speak for the ideas of socialism to which they adhere?

On the subway I leaf through the Daily Worker. The Pentagon is weighing an invitation from the Soviet Union for top American brass to visit there. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union is set to vote a resolution demanding that Congress repeal the Smith Act and all the other laws restricting freedom of political expression. At Carnegie Hall there is being held a "free forum of ideas" in which socialists, pacifists, liberals, Communists are taking part.

Room 110 at Federal Courthouse, Foley Square? It all seems far away. To borrow a phrase from Mrs. Barbara Hartle (explaining some earlier testimony): "It seems contradictory."

And of course it is.

It makes no sense that this trial should be going on. Maybe it more people sat in for a day at Foley Square, and savored the strange, bitter flavor of a trial of what men said, or are said to have said, a long time ago, the world might take note of the almost forgotten drama of Foley Square.

I WAS CURIOUS and watchful at Foley Square, yet somehow not angry. But outside, in the sunlight, I became angry. I became angry—for the defendants, for the lawyers, jurors too, forced to rot their weeks and months away. Angry that in a moment of history when more and more thoughtful people are agreed that the ideas of socialism and capitalism must be argued out in the open, the government can still put on the same old bedraggled parade of professional informers and turncoats with their moth-eaten tales and their pitiful pretensions to Marxist learning.

I wonder how Barbara Hartle will feel when some future Congress repeals the Smith Act?

AFL and CIO in Vermont Merge

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 28.—The state AFL and CIO bodies have merged here, becoming the seventh state merger in the AFL-CIO.

What's On?

Coming

SALVING AND SINKERS—LYL—Decorative Day eve. party. Place—922 E. Tremont Ave. Date—Tues., May 29. Time—9:00—7:00. Donation: \$1. Refreshment and entertainment.

THURSDAY, May 31, 8:30 p.m. Joseph Starobin will speak on "Rediscovering America: New Problems for the Socialist Left." Jefferson School. History in the Making Series, 575 Ave. of Americas. Admission \$1.

Javits said the companies involved do about 50 percent of the city's milk business.

Involved were the pricing and distributing systems of almost all the city's milk handlers. Notably excepted were Borden's and the Dairymen's League.

Javits said he had subpoenaed records of Teamsters Union Local 584 in connection with the milk investigation. He did not disclose how the union was involved, and said it was contesting his right to its books.

Fight to Save 3d Avenue Bus Line Jobs

The executive board of Local 100 of the Transport Workers Union was expected last night to take a strike vote to protect the jobs and contract rights of its 3,800 members on the Third Ave. bus lines.

The union is challenging a plan of John E. McCarthy, president of the N. Y. C. Omnibus Corp., to buy the bankrupt Third Ave. line. TWU is demanding guarantees that any such merger would not mean loss of jobs, pension or seniority rights.

A hearing on the issue is in process before Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock, who is in charge of the Third Ave. bus line under the bankruptcy.

A union spokesman indicated yesterday that under McCarthy's merger plans the job rights of up to 1,000 bus workers would be jeopardized. Consolidation of garages could mean loss of jobs to maintenance workers. McCarthy has indicated he may stop the Westchester line. Where McCarthy's green buses and the Third Ave. red buses run parallel, one line may be dropped. The Third Ave. contract has pension provisions not included in McCarthy's pact.

A work stoppage of the 3,800

Lincoln Sq.

(Continued from Page 1)

toward the sunshine. "No use, we all go."

But not all the tenants are resigned. A number of them, banded together in the Lincoln Square Residents Committee, have rallied the neighborhood behind "The Battle of Lincoln Square."

"Let's stop bulldozer demolition until there are homes for all of us, a humane relocation program, and a square deal for shopkeepers," their leaflet said, announced a meeting last week.

Some 350 from the area came Wednesday to the Good Shepherd Faith Presbyterian Church to hear housing experts and councilman Earl Brown discuss their problems. Their meetings continue every Tuesday night at Riverside Community House, 239 West 89th St.

Others to be uprooted face even more serious problems than those of Mrs. Matias and the elderly Romero . . . those with children.

One woman in the area, who is on relief, manages to hold her family together although eight people, seven children and herself, are compelled to share one room. It's a high-ceilinged room, perhaps 14 by 20 feet, with a huge double-decked bed in the corner, where four of the children sleep. Two day-beds line the wall, and she and the baby share a foldaway cot. The rent, at \$50 every two weeks, comes to around \$108 a month.

"I'm on the city," she said quietly. "Now with this, I don't know what I'm going to do." Upstairs, she said, she heard that a whole apartment, not broken into separate renting units, rents for \$60 a month.

"But they're white," she said.

workers and a mass demonstration outside McCarthy's office was postponed yesterday when McCarthy agreed to meet the union spokesmen, but nothing was achieved at this meeting, according to Matthew Guinan, president of Local 100.

FOUR VIEWPOINTS AT CARNEGIE HALL

(Continued from Page 1)

fore accepting any united front, observed that "others of us may be limited by our own rigidities" and noted with approval that Thomas was "not pronouncing a series of absolutes."

Thomas called on Dennis to repudiate old American Communist writings, as well as writings of the Communist International. He called on the Communist leader to urge an end to one-party systems in socialist countries, to ask for the release of political prisoners in those countries, for the restoration of rights for the Kalmyk people in the USSR, and for agreement on inspection and control of disarmament.

In reply, Dennis said that some of these were serious questions, that many people considered all of them serious, and that he would be pleased to answer them all in the press or publicly at the length they require. By way of immediate and "off-hand" reply, Dennis declared that the writings referred to by Thomas had all been repudiated by the Party or rendered obsolete by history. He said it was "unfortunate" for Thomas to refer to them, since all of them were the very quotations that had been used as exhibits in the Smith Act trials.

Regarding political prisoners in the Soviet Union or other socialist lands, Dennis said that "if any Social-Democrat or other individual

has been imprisoned solely because of ideas or beliefs, I believe he should be freed."

As for a one-party system, Dennis noted that in most of the new socialist countries there was more than one party. "In our own country," he said, "I believe it is fully possible that there will be more than one party and that the Bill of Rights will be incorporated into the constitution of a socialist America."

In his turn, Dennis asked the other panelists their view on whether China should be admitted to the United Nations, since Baldwin, the moderator, had urged some discussion of the UN. Dr. DuBois and Rev. Muste agreed with Dennis on the need to admit China. Thomas assented that China must first agree to a temporary settlement of the Formosa question.

In answering questions sent up in writing by the audience, Dennis declared that American Communists "recognize we were wrong in the past in denying certain excesses and violations of socialist justice in the Soviet Union. But we are heartened as are millions of others by the deep-going self-correction now going on, and we are confident that conditions are being created to prevent any recurrence."

Despite their differences, all the panelists were agreed in many

points, including opposition to the Smith Act, the need to bar atomic war, the need for support to the struggle of the Negro people in the South.

Dr. DuBois, who gave an exposition of the rise of imperialism and of socialism in his opening presentation, remarked that "despite the negative position of Thomas, the left can be unified." He drew a laugh when he said that he doesn't understand Thomas. "All I can make out is that there seems to be something in Russia that he doesn't like."

The struggle in the South received much attention from the speakers. Rev. Muste declared that the Montgomery boycott was a triumph for a policy of non-violence. "Dare anyone suggest any other solution there?" he asked. "Then let us apply the method in other situations."

In his last remarks, Rev. Muste said that he was happy to have been the host and was "grateful to all the participants."

"I am glad the discussion was frank, intellectually hard-hitting and without bitterness. I hope we have set an example to be followed by others," he said.

Baldwin adjourned the forum with an expression of hope that the "peaceful co-existence which we have witnessed on this platform tonight will have a positive effect on the peace of the world."

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, May 29, 1956

Ford Spy on Stand at Smith Act Trial Here

By HARRY RAYMOND

Stephen J. Schemanske, of Dearborn, Mich., an anti-union spy in the Investigation Section of the Ford Motor Company since 1936, was called yesterday as the 15th prosecution witness, as the Foley Square Smith Act trial entered its eighth week.

"I am not a member of a union, nor have I ever been a member," Schemanske boasted when questioned by Assistant Prosecutor Bernard McCusker.

He said that while he was slenching in the Ford plant, he joined the Young Communist League in 1938. He said he became a member of the Michigan YCL District committee, joined the Communist Party in 1943, and sent regular reports to the FBI. He was expelled from the party in 1953 when he appeared in the Detroit Smith Act trial.

He pointed his finger at defendant Fred M. Fine and said he knew Fine as the Michigan secretary of the YCL in 1940, five years prior to the period covered by the indictment. He said he saw Fine that year at a Detroit YCL meeting where he quoted the late Ella Reeve Bloor as saying: "The time is not far off when we will see Socialism in America." He said the elderly Communist leader said something about "seizing factories."

Leonides Haynes, truck driver employed by the city of Detroit, 12th prosecution witness, was recalled for cross-examination by defense attorney Charles T. Duncan. Haynes testified last week he "remembered" defendant James E. Jackson Jr., tell a Detroit Communist study circle in 1947 that there was a revolution in Russia and "we must be prepared" here.

Quizzed by Duncan, Haynes said he never discussed the alleged Jackson statement with anyone until he was contacted by an FBI

agent seven years later. He could not recall what else was said during the six classes of the study circle.

He did recall, after more questioning, that Jackson did discuss the "rise of Negroes from slavery to the present time" and "that he told about conditions in the South and what has been done to bring status."

He said he joined the Communist Party when a fellow worker told him how the party was fighting against racial discrimination and for better jobs for Negroes. He said the FBI contacted him after he was called before a Detroit "loyalty board" hearing in connection with his city job.

He stated he had signed an affidavit in 1947 that he had never been a member of the Communist Party. The loyalty board hearing on his later admitted party membership finally cleared him for his city job, he said. After the hearing his later discussion with the FBI he continued his membership in the party.

Ralph C. Clontz of Charlotte, N. C., 14th witness, told under cross-examination how he started working in 1949 as a smalltime FBI informer for \$20 a month.

In 1951, he left the Carolinas to work full-time for the FBI in New York at \$450 a month. He said he also held a \$300 a month job with an insurance firm but kicked back this salary to the FBI. He said he never got receipts for this kick-back.

Defense attorney Newman Levy showed by newspaper exhibits that on Aug. 20, 1950, Communist Party meeting in Manhattan Center was a public gathering of 3,000 and not a "secret" meeting as Clontz testified.

Clontz said he averaged 20 to 22 hours a day as an FBI agent in New York.

The trial will continue at 10:30 a.m. today in Court Room 110, U.S. Court House, Foley Square.

Court Stands by Ban on School Jimcrow in La.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The U. S. Supreme Court refused today to order reconstruction of a Dec. 15 decision by a three-judge Federal court in New Orleans which in effect struck down Louisiana's 1954 school segregation laws.

The high court acted in a brief order, with no opinion.

The case was started by parents of 95 Negro children who sought to prevent state authorities from carrying out the two new statutes.

One is the "school assignment law," which permits the superintendent of schools in each parish to determine where each child shall go. The other provides for separate white and Negro schools under the state's police power.